

TO USE UTAH LAKE

Government to Make a Reservoir of It.

AT COST OF \$5,000,000

Supervising Engineer Says Work's to Begin at Once.

Salt Lake City, April 9.—An immense irrigation scheme is about to be inaugurated in Utah by the government, according to the statement of E. W. Ross, supervising engineer of the district comprising Utah and Idaho. Mr. Ross today informed the state commission that he has received instructions from Washington to begin the preliminary work at once. The plan contemplates making a reservoir of Utah Lake. The cost will be about \$5,000,000.

It is estimated that a million acres will be irrigated, adding \$30,000,000 to land valuation of the state.

TWO POWERFUL BATTLESHIPS.

Dispatch from London Describes Two Ordered by Japan.

London, April 9.—The two new battleships ordered in England by Japan will be exceedingly powerful, their length exceeding that of the most powerful British battleships by twenty feet. In order to meet the capacity of docking accommodations, the beam and draught have been fixed at 78 feet and 26 feet respectively. Each will have a displacement of 15,000 tons. Their main batteries, it is said, will be the most powerful yet devised, consisting of each four twelve-inch guns, four ten-inch and five six-inch guns. The armor belt at the water line will be nine inches thick, with an armor plating continuing to the level of the deck. A new feature will be a superstructure of four-inch armor, insuring that no part of the upper works will be unprotected.

Formal orders for these battleships were placed by Japan with Vickers, Maxims & Armstrong on January 30, the orders being to expedite their construction as rapidly as possible. They are to have a speed of nineteen knots and will be able to discharge eleven tons of projectiles a minute from their main batteries.

In addition to the two battleships actually ordered Japan is contemplating ordering two more vessels of that description to be built here.

JUDGE OVERRULES JURY.

Notwithstanding a Verdict of Acquittal, Sends Man Back to Jail.

New York, April 9.—Although a jury in the supreme court has returned a verdict pronouncing James H. Temple, ex-president of the bankrupt William Campbell Wallace company, not guilty of converting to his use some \$40,000 of the funds of the company, Justice Rogers set aside the verdict and sent Temple back to jail, where he already has been confined since early in January. The justice declares he was not satisfied with Temple's explanation on the witness stand, and ordered a new trial, but the ex-president, in \$25,000 bond, which he was unable to furnish. The ruling of the court is unusual and Temple's attorneys will appeal. The case involved a sale of the company's interest in England, which was negotiated partly by Temple.

SHOT HIS MOTHER.

Was Handling the Trigger and Pulled It When Startled.

Luther, O. T., April 9.—Roe, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Eph Perkins, who live about a mile northeast of Luther, accidentally shot his mother last Friday with a .22-caliber target gun. The ball entering and passing clear through her thigh, making an ugly though not serious wound and confining her to her bed to the present time. A hawk had been bothering their chickens, and the boy finding a cartridge slipped the gun out of the house and secreted himself in the chicken house and was firing the trigger, with the gun pointed toward the door, when his mother made her appearance, which so startled him that he pulled the trigger with the above result.

KUROPATKIN ORDERS RESERVES

Inspires Confidence at New Chwang and Awaits Japanese.

New Chwang, Manchuria, Thursday, April 7, via Chefoo, China, April 9.—General Kuropatkin's visit to New Chwang has inspired boundless confidence. The commander in chief ordered 10,000 reserves to reinforce this position in view of the expected Japanese attack, while an additional force of 15,000 men is ready to concentrate upon this place at short notice if necessary. It is estimated now that there are 40,000 Russian troops to Manchuria. General Wogack has taken over the command at New Chwang from General Kondratyev.

The preparations for the defense of the town are complete.

BETWEEN AUTO-BOATS.

One Took Fire and the Race Proved an Exciting One.

Monte Carlo, April 9.—Contests between automobile boats on Monaco Bay have developed an exciting contest. Six of the racers were participating in a 250 kilometer contest when Parisienne II, steered by Lin Currie, a well-known English yachtsman and nephew of Sir Donald Currie, took fire. The racer carried a large tank of petroleum and for a time it was feared that the crew of four would be roasted alive. They were small yachtsmen, having jumped overboard after two mechanics had been seriously burned.

ARTICLES OF CONVENTION.

Amnesty Provided for Bulgarians and Serbia.

Sofia, April 9.—The Turkish-Bulgarian convention signed at Constantinople yesterday provides for amnesty for all Bulgarians compromised in the Macedonian rising of 1903, excepting persons guilty of using dynamite, the repatriation of refugees, the removal of frontier restrictions on Bulgarians trade and travel and the application of the Austro-Hungarian reform scheme to Macedonia.

Bulgaria undertakes to suppress revolutionary movements in her territory and to prevent the smuggling of arms and explosives across the frontier.

KOREANS AND JAPANESE.

Officers Congratulate Each Other on Russian Retreat.

Seoul, April 9.—The Japanese minister, M. Hayashi, today officially communicated to the Korean foreign office the fact of

the retirement of the Russian troops across the Yalu river and the Japanese occupation of the frontier, which resulted in an exchange of mutual congratulations. M. Hayashi also requested the Korean government to instruct its prefects along the railroad line to facilitate the engaging of coolies with the object of expediting the completion of the Seoul-Pusan railroad. A Korean official telegram received today announced that the prefect of Kyong-Sieng, in the South Tuemien district who was overawed by the Russians and subsequently arrested by the Japanese on the supposition that he was a spy, has been released and owing to the intervention of M. Hayashi in his behalf with the Japanese military authorities.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK.

Country Which They Devastated Will Not Support Them.

New York, April 9.—Japanese reports suggest, cables the Tokyo correspondent of the Times, that the scarcity of provisions and forage will probably be the chief reason for the Russian retreat across the Yalu.

The Russian apparently stripped the country of everything edible. There are reports for thinking that the Russian losses at Cheng-Ju on March 28 were heavier than reported.

CLEVELAND AND PARKER—1894 AND 1904.

Some of the friends of Chief Judge Alton Brooks Parker of New York think that they see a resemblance between his position at the present time and that occupied by Gov. Grover Cleveland of the same state twenty years ago. Mr. Cleveland was at that time unknown to the national democracy; it was, indeed, reported he had never been in Washington. Even in the state of New York he had been very little known before 1882, outside of Erie county, in which he had been successfully elected sheriff and mayor of Buffalo. What suddenly gave him distinction was the victory gained by him in 1882 over Judge Folger by a phenomenal majority, due largely to the abstention of "half-breed" Republicans from the ballot box. But for that majority, which proved illusory, he would never have been considered a candidate for the Presidency in 1884. It is also true that, although Samuel E. Church, a former chief justice on the court of appeals, played a great part in New York politics, and was often talked of for the governorship, and even for the Presidency, it is improbable that Judge Parker would have been mentioned for either office but for the fact that in 1893, the year after McKinley carried New York by a plurality of 58,000, he was chosen chief justice by a plurality of 61,000, a plurality mainly due to the circumstance that the Low Republicans in New York City did not vote for his Republican competitor, Judge Parker's friends go on to argue that, if undivided support had been given to Mr. Cleveland by the New York delegation to the Democratic convention in 1884, he would have been elected with more enthusiasm throughout the nation, and would not have come within a hair's breadth of losing the state of New York in the ensuing November. They want, if possible, to save Chief Judge Parker from the pitfall which so nearly proved fatal to Gov. Cleveland, by allaying the opposition of Mr. Charles F. Murphy, the leader of the Tammany Hall, and thus securing a unanimous delegation to St. Louis. There is no doubt that if this plan could be carried out Judge Parker's chance of receiving the nomination for the Presidency would be materially improved.

There is another point of view from which the present situation may be instructively compared with that of 1884. During the campaign of the year last mentioned, Samuel J. Tilden was not alive. He was believed by his party to have been elected President in 1876, and all Democrats also recognized that the Cincinnati convention had made a grave blunder in 1880, when it nominated General Hancock, instead of ex-Gov. Tilden. But for the fact that in 1884 Mr. Tilden was known to have become seriously weakened, mentally and to be, indeed, very near to death, he would unquestionably have commanded the zealous support of the New York delegation, and would have been the nominee of the national convention. No protest on his part would have been availed. The party would have conspired him to be its standard-bearer. We need not point out that, in the eyes of the national democracy, Grover Cleveland, the only man who since the civil war has reared the Democratic ensign on the White House, holds today an even loftier position than was occupied by Samuel J. Tilden twenty years ago. Moreover, the latter was in the last stage of decrepitude, the former is still in the prime of physical and intellectual manhood. Under the circumstances, Chief Judge Parker is necessarily overshadowed by the ex-President to a far greater extent than Mr. Cleveland was by Mr. Tilden in 1884.

Especially would the vast difference in respect of national eminence between Chief Judge Parker and ex-President Cleveland be brought out impressively should the southern states make a plea of minds to exercise at St. Louis an emergency proportionate to their contribution to the Democratic Presidential electors. What the masses of the southern whites think of the ex-President was eloquently set forth on March 14, in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Patterson of Tennessee, when he recalled the memorable fact that the only man in the desert of non-representation which has been the unhappy lot of the southern states since the termination of the great rebellion, was to be found in the two administrations of Grover Cleveland. During the eight years of his tenure of the White House he never hesitated to go to the south for cabinet advisers or for justices of the United States supreme court, or for ambassadors and ministers to foreign powers. Mr. Patterson reminded his colleagues of the house how, during Mr. Cleveland's first term, the southern press teemed with denunciation of what it called the awful spectacle of the south again in the saddle. Mr. Cleveland, however, without the storm of obloquy, as he has withstood every other storm that has howled about his head, and by his unswerving recognition of southern men did more to extinguish sectionalism than any other man has accomplished. That Mr. Cleveland was human and may have made mistakes, Mr. Patterson did not deny, but he laid stress upon the fact that those facts were not against the interests of the southern people, and, whatever they may have been, they were but as specks upon the sun of his high character, glowing patriotism, and unblemished honor. Mr. Patterson did not mention Judge Parker's name, nor could it well be bracketed with that of the ex-President. It is, we repeat, a serious disability under which Judge Parker labors in the present canvass—the fact that the people cannot forget the ex-President's record. There is, as we have said, a disability to which Mr. Cleveland himself was not subjected twenty years ago, because then Mr. Tilden, although living, had undergone permanent eclipse.—Harper's Weekly

J. J. HILL IS QUOTED

Says Harriman Is Trying to Buy Northern Securities

LAWS ARE AGAINST IT

Declares Courts Are Bound to Settle Matter Right.

Chicago, April 9.—In an interview relating to Northern Securities matters the Record-Herald quotes James J. Hill, who was in Chicago today, as follows:

"Mr. Harriman is undoubtedly trying to secure control of the Northern Pacific. That is easy enough for any one to see. However, the laws of several of the states through which the Oregon Short Line and the Northern Pacific run are utterly opposed to such ownership or control, and I presume he would be prevented from accomplishing his purpose by those laws."

Asked whether Mr. Harriman would secure the control of the road in the event that the courts sustain his views regarding the redistribution of the great Northern and Northern Pacific stock, Mr. Hill replied:

"He would not, in my opinion."

In the Harriman-Pierce petition it is stated that Mr. Harriman received nearly \$500,000 together with Northern Securities stock, in exchange for Northern Pacific stock.

When asked why this sum was given Mr. Harriman, Mr. Hill replied:

"It was a part of the purchase price of the common and preferred Northern Pacific stock held by Mr. Harriman. He sold his Northern Pacific stock absolutely and did not exchange it."

In speaking of the Pierce suit Mr. Hill said: "Mr. Harriman claims that it is a friendly suit. That is all I know about it."

Speaking generally of the securities decision Mr. Hill said: "The supreme court has affirmed the decision of the circuit court and in order to comply with the terms of that decree the Northern Securities are making a ratable distribution of its railway stocks. In view of the fact that there were over 8,000 transfers and re-transfers, this is the only equitable distribution that could possibly be made. That question will, however, be determined by the courts. Every stockholder has a right to have his legal stocks determined by the courts is he sees fit. The Union Pacific stocks have the right in this respect as any share holder except in so far as their rights might be affected by the Sherman act."

IS NATIONAL QUESTION.

South Will Not Settle Race Problem Fairly.

New York, April 9.—In New York church of the Methodist Episcopal conference, the session being under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education society, Rev. Dr. C. M. Menden of Providence, R. I., formerly president of Clark university, Atlanta, Ga., discussing the negro problem, says:

"Unfortunately there are many people in the north who think that the business of governing the negro problem ought to be left to the southerners. Do you know what that means? It means that if such work was left to southerners like Senators Tillman and Money and Governor Adairman, the colored man would be reduced to virtual peonage. They threaten to massacre rather than allow the negro his rights under the constitution. Senator Money is a man of the same stripe as Tillman, but not such a loud talker. The men I have mentioned represent a loud-mouthed and large class in the south."

"To me it seems to be a national question. It is impossible for America to take a high place among the nations while millions and millions of the colored people are sunk in darkness and, like a festering mass, are breeding disease that is like moral malaria. Because of this menace to the country, the subject is a national one."

BOYS HAD \$8,000.

Arrested on Suspicion of Having Robbed a Recluse.

Waterbury, Conn., April 9.—Four boys suspected of connection with the robbery in Laneville, Conn., when \$8,000 was stolen from the home of Henry Davis, a recluse, were arrested at their homes here today. About \$3,000 was found in their possession. All the boys are under 20 years. John Turner, 15 years old, arrested at New Milford, charged with complicity in the robbery, is said to have made a full confession, taking the officers to Brookfield Junction, where they found \$3,000 hidden under a stone wall.

JAPS FOOL RUSSIAN.

Dressed as Chinamen They Make Their Way to Ma.

New York, April 9.—Since March 15, according to a Herald dispatch from Peking, at least nine Japanese officials dressed as Chinese with a full staff of Chinese servants, have passed north through Kupaikou and Je Ho and Ping Tanan toward Chao Yang. General Ma's headquarters. There are about 25,000 of the foreign drilled troops at Cheang.

KANSAE

I'm a single prairie of this Kansas land of corn.

But I didn't use to like it, for I wasn't native born. And I used to be believed them durned old papay yams. About them cyclones blowin' you higher than a kite. And you never knowed what happened till you chanced to light. And right here let the tell you, for sure it ain't no sin. If you lookin' for the promised land, then stranger step right in. And when you are beholdin' them fields of yellow corn. I'll bet you'll say you never saw such a sight since you was born.

They may sing about their Wabash, and their Mississippi stream. But I'd a heap much rather see some little Kansas stream. A meanderin' over the prairie so quiet like and still. Just like the Big Creek over near my uncle Bina. To see them rolling prairies, stretching off so grand. And turnin' up to meet the sky, is a sight to be at the hand. And when I'm gayin' on 'em, I wish I'd never die. But allus stay in Kansas, where the sun-flower grows. Contented like, and happy, until Gabriel's trumpet blows.

—MARIAN ALLEN.

PROPER COLLARS

There are many—to pick out THE collar today is no little task; however, we'll help you select the style most appropriate for any occasion.

THE HUB WE NEVER LET UP



Because we do not use large advertising space at all times is no sign that we are not indulging in the most rigid measures to create new business. We contend there is one other factor of great importance and that is REASONABLENESS OF PRICE by which hundreds of our patrons today were won over to "The Hub."

Men's Suits for Present Wear

If you were to go to a certain large store in Chicago (the largest establishment of its kind in the United States), you would see the identical line of Suits at about 10 to 15 per cent above the prices

we ask. Wichita is the best place to buy Clothing, and The Hub is the center of low prices and good assortments. We are showing all the new fabrics, in black and colors, in every cut and style that is manufactured.

PRICES

\$7.50, \$10, \$12.50, \$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25

EMERY SHIRTS

The Hub is selling the Shirts that make a man feel well dressed. Emery Shirts have all the little details about them that are so pleasing; besides this, the materials are of the finest madras, oxford cloths, cotton momic cloth and other new weaves in cotton and silk. Emery Shirts, \$1.00 to \$3.50

Must Have Room for the New Shoe Stock

Which is now en route from the east. We are going to close out our entire lines of "Walk-Over" and Selz "Royal Blue" Shoes. You can choose as you like from the stock on hand. Nearly all sizes, in all new lasts.

\$3.50 Shoes

\$2.75 Shoes

\$4.00 Shoes

\$3.25 Shoes

Tickets Dated the 7th Will Be Good Monday Night

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AND EVERY NIGHT

At 8:15 Until April 16

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Doors Open at 7:30. Horses in the Ring at 9:15. Entire Change of Program Nightly. A Noteworthy Exhibition of Training Vicious Horses.

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